

Back to the Soil; Idaho or Bust!



THE IDAHO WASH.

BACK to the soil! Idaho or bust! Well, anyway, Chicago woke up the other morning to stare at a scene a bit out of the ordinary on the grounds of the Chicago Motor club at Sixtieth street and Cottage Grove avenue, within a stone's throw of the Midway of World's fair fame. First impressions recorded several big army trucks, 25 automobiles of varied vintage and makes, a score or more of "bungalow trailers," men and women in khaki, children of all ages, family washing flapping on lines, fires going, the smell of bacon and coffee, family breakfast groups, and a big sign that set forth that the Chicago Motor club was entertaining "Gen." W. D. Scott's modern caravan, en route from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Buhl, Idaho.

"Times change and we with them," sagely remarked an ancient philosopher. They do, indeed, though probably we change less than do the times. For Chicago, young as it is—it was not incorporated as a city until 1837—has seen many a caravan headed west in the old days. But they were caravans of "prairie schooners," drawn by oxen or mules. And the men and women were going forth to face the unknown, fight Indians, turn up the prairie soil, contend with grasshoppers and drought and put up a fifty-fifty battle with fate for a home and a living.

Not so this caravan. It was traveling in comfort and at speed. It knew just where it was going. It was scheduled for kindly attentions along the way and a warm welcome. Its land was secured. There was water for irrigation. Houses and warehouses were ready. Everything down to the last detail had been arranged. Failure was unthinkable. Success seemed assured.

Shades of Kit Carson, Marcus Whitman and Brigham Young! What a contrast the Lincoln highway of 1921 to the Santa Fe trail of the Thirties, the Oregon trail of the Forties, the Mormon trail of the Fifties, the "Pike's Peak or Bust" of the Sixties!

The figures of the census of 1920 show that the trend of the population from the country to the city has become greatly accentuated since 1910. Now, for the first time in the country's history, more than half the entire population is living in "urban territory." That is to say that of the population of 105,083,108 persons 51.9 per cent are living in cities and 48.1 per cent in rural communities. In the census of 1910 the corresponding percentages were 48.3 and 51.7.

This is a condition that is regarded as neither desirable nor entirely safe. Therefore many are the projects to get city dwellers back to the soil. Back to the soil! An American slogan for Americans! Yet the country does not extend a general invitation to all comers. It is not ready to support an indefinite number of miscellaneous applicants. Mother Nature is very far from being the benevolent old soul she is pictured by the fictionists who write farm prospectuses. She does not give her bounties for nothing. She demands full payment. And she exacts full penalty for mistakes.

It is the surest kind of a sure thing that the country home that pays its own way means hard work for somebody. There will be blisters, backaches and sore muscles that will have to be worked from soreness into strength. Ere the billowing grain delights his eye, the city man will understand why providence or nature or evolution provided him with eyebrows.

Moreover, there is a slowness and a deliberation in nature's ways and methods that to the city man, used to doing things upon the instant, will be little less than maddening. It is useless to rage against the ordered processes; they cannot be hurried. The city man must learn to wait for seed time and harvest and to possess his soul in patience. So it is evident that there is a balance to be struck. The city is one thing; the country is another. The city cannot be transplanted in the country. And no one can strike this balance for the would-be back-to-the-lander; he must do it for himself.

In striking this balance, however, there is more to be taken into account than the dollars. There are the beauties of nature. There is pure air, undisturbed by smoke and soot; a place in the sun, with no skyscrapers overhead to shut out the blue sky and the stars and the moon; honest thrills that makes nectar of the goad out of the sweat and the well and buttermilk from the springhouse; an appetite that would put a soul under the ribs of Death; sleep the like of which no city man ever knows.

From many viewpoints farming is the highest and best of callings. Farming is an honest business. The farmer is no useless consumer, no parasite. He is a producer, he contributes directly to the wealth of the nation. He is independent and beholden to no man for place or favor. He does not climb up by dragging others down. Land is the fundamental natural resource from which the nation draws its life. And the farmer is the bulwark of the country.

Yes; back-to-the-land is the right thing for the right man. He will find independence—mental,



R.R. ALLEN AND W.D. SCOTT

moral and financial. He will find a real home. And old Mother Nature will likely throw in health, strength and happiness for good measure. One of the photographs reproduced herewith shows Royal N. Allen of the Chicago Motor club welcoming William D. Scott, leader of the caravan. Mr. Scott used to live in Minneapolis. Then he went to Boston. Later he became a successful sales manager in Brooklyn, with a home at 236 Decatur street. He is a middle-aged man, with a wife and two children. During the war he made a reputation as a "four-minute man." He had made up his mind to drive to the West this summer, buy a ranch, hang up his hat and grow up with the country. Several of his neighbors grew interested and asked to go along. And that's how the colony idea started.

Then Mr. Scott wrote to commercial clubs and state and county officials in different parts of the West. Gov. David W. Davis of Idaho responded promptly with a definite offer. Mr. Scott went to Idaho and made a study of land in Twin Falls county, along the Snake river. Here's the way Mr. Scott tells it:

"That settled it. When I saw that land I knew it was just the place I was looking for, and I immediately took an option on 5,120 acres. The land was offered to me at the uniform price of \$125 an acre, with water rights, \$25 an acre to be paid down at purchase and the balance within ten years at 6 per cent interest.

"This whole land project is supervised by the state. It is financed by the Idaho Farm Development company, the president of which is E. F. Meredith, who was President Wilson's secretary of agriculture and who is a practical farmer and the proprietor of an agricultural newspaper in Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Meredith and his associates, incorporating under the Cary act, spent \$625,000 developing these tracts. The waters of three tributaries of the Snake river, draining the watershed of the Jarbridge mountains, 47 miles southwestward from our colony, were dammed and impounded in the Cedar Creek reservoir. Thence a steel flume leads the water down through the canyon of the Little Salmon river, irrigating the lands which we have taken up for our future homes and ranches. We have, in all, an area of about three miles by six.

"This irrigation enterprise immediately made marvelously fertile many thousands of acres which theretofore had been merely a sagebrush prairie. The area had been used only as cattle range and was one of the most sparsely settled districts in the state. With irrigation, there isn't a better country for growing alfalfa, onions and the famous Idaho potatoes. On farms in the same neighborhood and enjoying like advantages to ours there have been grown world record crops of alfalfa, wheat to the tune of 92 bushel to the acre, potatoes rating as high as 642 bushels to the acre.

"Buhl, our nearest railroad town, is about 12 miles from the most distant ranches of our colony. It is a lively town only nine years old, but with about 7,000 population. A fine road, which is more than 60 miles long and which runs directly through our tract, connects Buhl with the new mining town of Jarbridge. Out of the Jarbridge mountains the Guggenheim interests have taken more gold than all the yellow metal yielded by Alaska. The town of Jarbridge is the natural center of that rich country, and our colony will be its nearest source of supply. Every prospective member was put through the third degree. The fee was laid down that every accepted member must be '100 per cent American'; must have at least \$3,000 in cash; must be able to take care of himself and family until the first crops are marketed. Even then the 128 members of the colony were divided into three groups. In the meantime, the Idaho people, who had evidently taken a shine to the Brooklyn people, were doing their part. Governor Davis visited Brooklyn and addressed a meeting of the colonists. The Buhl chamber of commerce sent Ben H. Bushman, one of its leaders and secretary of the Rotary club, with offers of service from the chamber and the club. So the deal went through without a hitch

room, and Si sat down and began to read the newspaper. After a time Jim came back and handed the paper to Si. It had 'twenty cents' marked on the side. "Si pulled out a quarter and gave it to him, and Jim put his hand into his pocket, took out a handful of change, picked out a nickel and handed it to him. And, just pointed to the spot that needed fixing. "Without saying a word, Jim took the nickel and went off into the back

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THE EVENING MEAL



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

and the start was made from Brooklyn on July 28. The only semblance of trouble was over the selection of those to form the first caravan. Of course, there was disappointment on the part of those who had to wait. But there were reasons why all could not go. The principal one is that it is impossible to clear the sagebrush off all of 5,120 acres all at once and prepare the land for cultivation. Also, some members require time to close out their business interests to advantage. Probably the second caravan will not set out till next summer. Of the colonists as a whole Mr. Scott tells this:

"Of the 400 or more in our colony about 60 per cent are Brooklynites. Approximately 25 per cent now live in other boroughs of New York city; about 10 per cent hail from New Jersey or New England, while the remaining five per cent come from scattered localities, some of them in the South. About 10 per cent of the whole number of these pioneers are former residents of the West but not more than 15 per cent of them have had any practical experience at farming either in the East or in the West.

"Nobody is borrowing trouble because of lack of experience, however. Idaho is by no means shortsighted to the advantages the success of so widely advertised an enterprise holds out. Experts from the Idaho agricultural colleges are to provide supervision and skilled labor for the first year. We are told that if we work in harmony with these experts, obeying their directions, they will guarantee results. The Idaho authorities predict that we can pay out by the end of the third year on the proceeds of alfalfa, onion seed and potato crops.

As further evidence that Idaho waits for us with welcoming arms outstretched, a construction company already is at work erecting permanent bungalow homes for many of our party, to be available directly on our arrival. And there is being built a warehouse in which may be stored such household effects pending their occupancy of their new domiciles as the colonists may wish to forward to Idaho instead of consigning to the auction man before they shake the dust of Brooklyn from their feet. Probably there will be not less than 30 carloads of freight, chiefly household effects, to be forwarded by rail."

Some people would doubtless think that an automobile journey of 2,500 miles was quite a trip under the circumstances, but the railroad would take the job not only faster but easier. The colonists have figured that all out. Says Mr. Scott: "In the first place, railroad transportation rates are awfully high; we travel much more cheaply this way. Besides, a motor car is an essential on an Idaho ranch; why not kill two birds with one stone? We've got a pretty complete caravan; we're traveling pretty comfortably. Speeding is not permitted, the idea being to maintain a steady pace of about 12 miles an hour on an average, the caravan touring only during the day and pitching its bivouac each night. In addition to the passenger cars and the bungalow trailers, there are three three-ton motor trucks, an administration car, a traveling postoffice and a quartermaster's car and a pair of extra trucks whose duty it will be to run ahead of the caravan during the nights to keep it properly supplied with provisions and equipment.

"And finally, the tour itself appeals to us sentimentally. We're seeing the country to advantage and we're going to have the delight of going through Yellowstone National park."

The caravan reached Chicago by way of Albany, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, Cleveland and Toledo. It started west from Chicago over the Lincoln highway. It will follow the Way to Cheyenne, Wyo., where great doings were scheduled—broncho-busting, rodeo and a regular "Out-where-the-West-begins" celebration.

known there's a lot of talk goes on that isn't really necessary."—Youth's Companion.

"Bud's" Declaration.

"Bud" who had just started to school, thought it very smart to slap his hands when he was naughty, so one day he came in, furious, and said: "There is absolutely no philosophy in sister hitting me the way she does. She must be made to stop it."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

"Well, Jig was always sorter slow and thoughtful. She's hung over bud's" water on him to float a boat and buster a dozen skittles over his head, and such like, but he figured that she'd soothe down after a while. But this time he says when the first bullet plugged him he realized right then that there was something plumb wrong with her disposition."—Kansas City Star.

In a dog fight an Airedale is as thoroughgoing as in everything else,

GOWNS FOR THE BALL ROOM

Simple Straightline Models and Fuller Skirted Frocks.

Two Types of Dresses Are Vying With Each Other; Short Sleeves Are Used.

Two types of evening dresses vying with each other at the present moment are the simple straightline models of crepe de chine and the bouffant fuller skirted frocks. In the new French frocks in which a fuller silhouette is achieved, short sleeves or draperies to simulate sleeves are used. All the new dresses show greater attention to sleeves than to any other part of the costume. There is the dropped yoke with short puff sleeves as well as deep puffs at the bottom of a tight-fitting cap sleeve. Or the yoke may continue over the shoulder and be slashed at the sides, giving the effect of a draped sleeve left open its full length. The off-the-shoulder line is very prominent in the newest evening frocks and there is a surprising number of variations of the 1930 employment. Many of the dresses show a draped effect at one side. It is interesting to note that many of the evening frocks are of velvet and that bright-colored velvets are quite as much in evidence as black.

An equally attractive use is made of another heavy fabric—faile. A lovely green blue silk is chosen for it. The foundation is of the faile and the ruffles are of chiffon in exactly match-

ing hue. The corsage ornament introduces a contrasting touch of color in the form of flowers of a faded orange shade with green blue velvet streamers. This model has the dropped shoulder and puff sleeves.

Gay Colors for Children. Bright colors are to be in high favor for children this fall, and even now many wild shades are featured. One clever and striking little suit for a boy recently seen had a smock of bright red linen and white trousers banded in red.

Some of the newest negligees are Chinese blue chiffon and green Charmeuse. They are used effectively in Winsome Gowns.

Among the articles of women's dress that have more or less been considered luxuries, the negligee is an important one. However, in these days, when most women are giving a little more thought to the spending of their money, a certain transforming process is apparent in the fashioning of this beautiful piece of apparel.

The style of the negligee has changed greatly in recent seasons. No fabric is too magnificent for use in its creation, and it is no longer relegated exclusively for wearing in the boudoir. Their upright flowers, long spurred petals, and tassels of golden streamers, give a lightness and airiness to the table that is much to be desired. About five blossoms, arranged irregularly with tall grasses, have a loveliness of effect that even the flowers from shops cannot surpass. Blooms of these flowers last a long time in water and the buds will develop well.

Paint Stains. Fresh paint stains can be removed quite easily with turpentine. Rub with a gentle circular movement to avoid spilling the nap of the material.

Wool Blankets. Do not wring your wool blankets after washing them. They will keep their shape better if hung up very wet. The weight of the water straightens them out.

Long snakes in shaded green sections are found in the evening costume covering a few inches of what the absence of sleeve leaves bare.

For fall, simplicity will dominate the evening gown, more elaborate garments not coming into their own until the season for formal entertaining. The simple and inexpensive little dance frock will usually be found a good early season investment.

Use for the Remnants of Voile. Scraps of fabric may be effectively developed into Dresser Scarf and Pincushion.

If you are fortunate to have any pieces of voile you can utilize them by making a beautiful dresser scarf and pincushion at very little cost. For the cover take a piece of voile and measure for a four-inch hem on all four sides. Full about four threads each way and hemstitch. Edge this with a crocheted line of any lace that you wish. The center may be embroidered and, of course, looks better if done so. You can use tiny wreaths, one in each corner. Do it in the colors to match the room.

Next paste a lining of this silk or any desired shade to the under side and finish with small stitches and the cover is finished. The pincushion may be made in any desired shape and lined with the same material as used for the cover. Edge the cushion with lace to match the scarf or with a inch wide satin ribbon put on with a

THE TOP COAT OF OPOSSUM



The wise woman now is taking thought for her winter wardrobe. Here is a charming full top coat of Australian opossum. The full lines and the "runs" of the opossum pelts afford especial interest.

COLORED VEILINGS ARE WORN

Brilliant Toned Face Coverings Draped to Make Them Look Like a Trimming.

Worn over light-colored soft felt shapes are brilliantly colored veils, draped in that loose and careless fashion that makes them a trimming as well as a veiling. This is a Paris idea, and it carries with it all of that Paris chic that can expect from the description. The veils are not used to cover the face; they are merely designed to drape themselves at the most becoming angle.

An established fashion for Paris in the long skirt, about six inches off the ground. And this length is followed by French shops, in the majority of which they are making the skirts of all the suits and dresses just about that length.

The waistline must be "bloused" and at some distance below the normal waistline in order to be consistent with the very latest of fashion's decrees. But this gives a nice and a novel variety to the dresses of the new season, without interfering in the least with the straightness of the silhouette.

The new furs are short, and the new colors are taupe and gray, in many shades and tones. They give a new look to garments and trimmings of fur, and they carry with them a new inspiration for cold weather dressing.

Recipes. A box of correspondence cards makes an excellent recipe file. Write the top of each card makes it possible to hang the recipe on a nail right over the kitchen table while cooking or baking is being done.

Does It Shine? To remove the shine from material which has become worn, brush it with turpentine. Brush it quite firmly but not so hard that you will destroy the nap.

Muskmelon With Cream.—Scrub small melons of a deep orange color and dry well; then cut in halves, removing the seeds, and place the center with a sharp knife, making six or eight sharp-pointed petals, which will look like a golden lily. Place in the center a ball of any ice or cream, dust with cocoa or sprinkle with hints, as desired.

When serving a half of a muskmelon, select good ripe ones, wash them and chill well before serving. Serve on a bed of cracked ice. Do not put ice in the melon cavity, it dilutes the juice and destroys the delicate flavor.

Muskmelon Surprise.—Prepare muskmelon as above, cut in halves, scoop out the seeds and fill with watermelon balls. Use a good-sized potato cutter and scoop out the balls in the heart of the melon.

Strawberries a la Française.—Place a mound of powdered sugar in the center of a small glass or china plate and arrange around it a border of washed and drained, but unhusked strawberries. Serve for a luncheon beginning or for breakfast. The mound of sugar is made by pressing the sugar into small glass or mold and unmolding on the plate.

Orange Salad.—Peel the oranges, freeing them from the white bitter principle lining the peel. Slice each orange into thin slices, arrange them in overlapping slices, garnish with candied cherries and serve with roast wild duck.

Muskmelon Cocktail.—Cut the melon in cubes or balls with a potato scoop, arrange in glasses, and pour over a heavy syrup, cooled, made by boiling a quart of sugar and one-fourth of a cup of water until smooth and thick. Then grate a generous sprinkling of nutmeg over the melon and serve.

Neenie Maxwell Surely Would. The optimist says to remember that even if your mother-in-law has the gift of tongue, it would be a lot worse if she was a mind reader.

Winds Have Various Names. Several hundred local names of winds are in use in various parts of the world.

Long Time Fixing It. Ohio Paper.—Mrs. Lucy Morrow has been under the doctor's care all this week.—Boston Transcript.

What They Went For. Bad Actor.—Oh my! The audience is leaving the theatre right in the middle of the play.

Call Boy.—They ain't going home; they'll be back soon.

Bad Actor.—Will they? What did they go out for?

Call Boy.—Eggs, you bet.

A "Dry" Rebuke. Jack.—Didn't you see me downtown yesterday? I saw you twice.

Jacqueline.—I never notice people in that condition.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Do you know what fairy palaces you may build of good thoughts—Rusklin. "All things come to the man who goes after them."

SOME MORE EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS.

When one has a little leftover veal the following dish will be one worth considering.

Veal Stew.—Cut the remains of roast or cutlets into small morsels. Cover with cold water and cook over the simmering burner till very tender; add any remnants of gravy or of forcemeat and more seasonings if needed and bring to the boiling point. Thicken with a tablespoonful of flour or less of corn starch and cook ten minutes after adding.

Dumplings.—Take one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and buttermilk to make a drop batter. Fresh milk may be used, adding a tablespoonful of butter to the flour mixture.

Potato Turnovers.—To one pint of hot mashed potato, seasoned well with salt, butter, cream and beaten egg, add one tablespoonful of flour and shape into round cakes rather thin. Place one tablespoonful of finely minced meat on top and fold over, pressing the edges together. Brush the top with egg and milk. Bake in a hot oven until well browned. Serve piping hot with.

Brown Sauce.—Put one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and brown and add one tablespoonful of flour, mix and then add one cupful of hot stock with salt and pepper with onion juice if desired for seasoning. A half cupful of finely minced mushrooms will be an addition.

Cream Souffle.—Take one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter well rubbed into the flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one well beaten egg and thin cream to make a mixture that will roll out, keeping it as moist as possible. Cut in diamond shapes, brush with egg, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven.

Coffee Creams.—Take one cupful each of strong coffee and thin cream, one-half cupful of milk, four eggs beaten until well mixed, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Cook in cups set in hot water, baked in a moderate oven. Serve cold. Nice with scones.

The world is all dark or the world is all bright. Just as we choose to make it. Our burden is heavy, our burden is light. Just as we happen to take it. And people who grumble and people who grow.

At the world and every proposal would grumble and groan if the world were their own. With sun, moon and stars at disposal. —Harriet Swift.

DELICIOUS FRUIT. We enjoy the delicate flavor as well as the beautiful color and aroma of our early fall fruits, but do we appreciate the wonderful color possibilities in the fruits we take as a matter of course? Try some of these when something dainty is needed to make an especial appeal to the appetite.

Muskmelon With Cream.—Scrub small melons of a deep orange color and dry well; then cut in halves, removing the seeds, and place the center with a sharp knife, making six or eight sharp-pointed petals, which will look like a golden lily. Place in the center a ball of any ice or cream, dust with cocoa or sprinkle with hints, as desired.

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WONDERFUL GAIN IN WEIGHT REPORTED

Young Woman Only Weighed 76 Pounds—Now Weighs Over 100 Pounds—and is Gaining Every Day.

"Before I began taking Tanlac I only weighed 76 pounds, I now weigh over one hundred and am gaining every day," said Miss Lillie Davis of Chattanooga, Tenn.

"I bought my first bottle of Tanlac at this city, Ind., and it helped me so much that I continued using it. I have always been very delicate and suffered a great deal from stomach trouble and rheumatism. I rarely ever had any appetite and simply could not relish anything. I fell off until I only weighed 76 pounds and was so thin I looked perfectly awful. This is the condition I was in when I began taking Tanlac. "Oh, I feel so different now. Even my complexion is improved. My appetite is good and I can hardly get enough to eat. Tanlac is simply grand and I can truthfully say it is the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

Like a man, and you will believe at least half of his boasts.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Advertisement.

Spotted children grow up to learn that the world stands no nonsense.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a tonic and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation. Nature in restoring normal conditions. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Do what's right, come what may.

WIFE TAKES HUSBANDS ADVICE

And Is Made Well Again by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Springfield, Mass.—"The doctor told my husband that I had to have an operation, but I refused. I would be a sickly woman and could not have any more children on account of a weakened condition. I refused to have the operation. My husband asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and it did me good. I am now well again."

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